FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XVI, No. 814

Published Weekly

May 30-June 5, 1956

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WORLD AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

Molotov Yields Forgn. Post

Shift Precedes Tito Visit

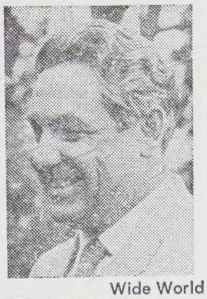
Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov's resignation as Soviet Forgn. Minister was announced without explanation June 1 in Moscow. Dmitri Trofimovich Shepilov, 50, editor of the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* since 1952, was named as Molotov's successor in the Foreign Ministry. Molotov remained as a First Deputy Premier.

The change in foreign ministers, which preceded a visit to Moscow beginning June 2 by Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito, generally was interpreted in Yugoslavia & the West as a conciliatory Soviet gesture toward Tito, as well as a symbol of change in Soviet diplomatic tactics. Tito frequently had implied during the past 8 years that he regarded Molotov as a major Soviet foe of the Yugoslav regime.

Molotov & the late Joseph Stalin signed letters to Tito that led to the latter's break with the Cominform in 1948. When Molotov criticized Tito in a speech to the Soviet Parliament in Feb. 1955, Tito issued a sharp reply that was published in Moscow Pravda [see Vol. XV, p. 82F-G1]. Molotov, now 66, was born Vyacheslav Scriabin, son of a dry goods clerk & cousin of composer Aleksandr N. Scriabin (Skryabin), in 1890 in Kazan, Russia. He gave up study of the violin to become a Bolshevik revolutionary in 1906 and adopted the name Molotov—derived from "molot," Russian for "hammer." He became a Politburo alternate & CP 2d secy. under Stalin in 1921, rose in power with Stalin after Lenin's death to become Premier in 1930, switched to foreign minister in 1939, performed unspecified work as Deputy Prime Min. (with the late Andrei Y. Vishinsky serving as Forgn. Min.) from 1949 until Stalin's death in 1953, when he was reassigned the Forgn. Ministry. He personified Stalin's anti-Western foreign policy and had been overshadowed by CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & Premier Nikolai Bulganin in Soviet "peace offensive" contacts with neutral & Western nations the past year. [See p. 166E3; Vol. XIII, 74E-F]

Shepilov, a CP Central Com. Presidium alternate & career CP theoretician specializing in propaganda & foreign affairs, was born Nov. 5, 1905, in the Krasnodar area. He directed the CP Central Com. Dept. of Agitation & Propaganda before becoming Pravda editor in 1952. He was rebuked in Pravda 2 mo. before Stalin's death for having shown a favorable attitude toward theories of Nikolai A. Vosnesensky, Soviet planning chief whom the Stalin regime had purged. Shepilov's prominence in Soviet affairs had increased since Stalin's death. He accompanied Khrushchev & Bulganin to Red China in 1953 & to Yugoslavia last year. He was believed by many Western observers

MOLOTOV



SHEPILOV

Wide World

to have put in motion Egypt's purchase of Czech arms during a visit to Cairo in July 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 234E2]

Justice, Economic Revisions

The Soviet Govt. announced June 3 a transfer of its judicial & economic functions to republican governments in line with decentralization plans approved by the recent CP Congress. The USSR Justice Ministry (courts but not secret police) under Konstantin P. Gorshenin was abolished, legal functions transferred to "legal institutions & judicial authorities in the union republics" & a Legal Comm. established under the Soviet Cabt. to codify Soviet legislation & coordinate republican administration of justice. Ministries of Foodstuffs, Meat & Dairy Industry, Finishing Industry, Procurement, Light Industry, Textile Industry, the Building Materials Industry, Paper & Woodworking Industry, Automobile Transport & Highways and Health also were abolished. Their functions & the supervision of retail trade & catering were assigned to the republics in moves intended to achieve "more efficient industrial management, better use of available reserves for expanding production, & fuller satisfaction of the national economic requirements." [See p. 170G1-B2]

Moscow Welcomes Tito

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito received an elaborate welcome when he arrived in Moscow June 2 for a 3-week visit to the USSR & talks with Soviet leaders on restoration of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The entire Soviet CP Presidium & chief Cabinet members, formally led by Soviet Pres. Klimenti E. Voroshilov & including ex-Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov [see col. 1], greeted his train at Kievsky Station. Tito acknowledged the welcome with a speech in Russian in which he said: "Something unheard of & tragic took place between us" to cause the Yugoslav-Cominform break; he had believed that "the time would come when everything separating us would be overcome," and "this time has come."

Tito & Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev were surrounded by excited crowds when they strolled informally on Gorky St. in Moscow June 4. They retreated into an ice cream parlor when the swarm of admirers became too dense. Tito visited the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum in Red Sq. June 4 but left a wreath inscribed only to Lenin. He said at a luncheon hosted by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin June 5 that Soviet "initiatives . . . in the last few years have contributed substantially to the lessening of tension in the world." He praised Russia's announced plan for reduction of its armed forces but said disarmament eventually must be achieved within the framework of the UN.

Yugoslav & Soviet delegations began formal conferences June 5. Bulganin, in a message to the Yugoslav people May 29, had promised that the USSR sought friendship without "interfering in the internal affairs of other states." Tito had conferred with Italian CP leader Palmiro Togliatti in Belgrade May 29 before leaving for Moscow. [See p. 126E-F1]

U.S. Bares Anti-Stalin Speech

The U.S. State Dept. released June 4 a 26,000-word text of the 4-hr. speech in which Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev opened the public attack on the late Premier Joseph V. Stalin before a closed session of the 20th CP Congress in Moscow Feb. 24-25 [see pp. 97B1, 70D2]. The State Dept. said June 4 that "this version is understood to have been prepared for the guidance . . . of a Communist Party outside the Soviet Union." Washington dispatches June 5 reported rumors that the text had been made from a copy sent to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia about Mar. 15.

Says Lenin Disliked Stalin

Khrushchev began the denunciation before the 1,300 CP Congress delegates by citing the growth of the Stalinist

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Shepilov replaced Molotov as Soviet Forgn. Min. on eve of Tito's visit to Moscow; Soviets abolished central Justice, industrial ministries.

U.S. released text of Khrushchev speech on Stalin's misrule.

West European group adopted plans for Euratom atomic agency.

UN Security Council assigned Hammarskjöld to continue efforts to maintain cease-fire in Palestine.

French Natl. Assembly upheld Mollet on Algerian policies.

Italian centrists gained slightly in local & provincial elections.

Burmese Premier U Nu resigned to reorganize party.

United States

Stevenson won decisively over Kefauver in California Democratic Presidential primary.

President appealed to Congress against reducing foreign aid.

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

1.82

"cult of the individual" despite Marxist prohibitions on hero worship. Khrushchev said the 13th CP Congress in Dec. 1922 had been told by Lenin that it must "consider the question of transferring Stalin from the position of the [CP] Secy. Gen. because [he is] rude . . . capricious & abuses his power." *

Khrushchev read a letter from Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya (Lenin's wife) to Lev Borisovich Kamenev, Vice Chrmn. of the Soviet of People's Commissars, dated Dec. 23, 1923, complaining of Stalin's "vile invectives & threats" against her, and a letter from Lenin to Stalin Mar. 5, 1923, asking whether Stalin preferred "apologizing or . . . severance of relations between us."

Contrasts Lenin, Stalin Methods

Lenin's war on Soviet deviationism of the 1920's "on ideological grounds" & "without extreme repressive measures" was compared by Khrushchev to the "mass arrests & deportations of many thousands of people, execution without trial & without normal investigation" during the 1935-38 Stalinist purges. Khrushchev reminded delegates that: Lenin "when necessary resorted ruthlessley to such methods," but Stalin used "mass repressions . . . when the revolution was already victorious"; Lenin, even under pressure of civil war, decided no measures without "advice & approval . . . of the [CP] Central Com."; but "when Stalin began . . . to abuse his power . . . 13 yrs. elapsed between the 18th & 19th party congresses."

Assails Stalin For Purges

Khrushchev then denounced Stalin's blood purges conducted during the 1930's and declared the innocence of many of their victims. He said: "Stalin's willfulness . . . became fully evident" after the 17th CP congress of 1934. "Of the 139 members & candidates of the party's Central Com. . . . 98 persons, i.e., 70%, were arrested & shot." Of "1,966 delegates [to the 17th CP congress] 1,108 persons were arrested on charges of anti-revolutionary crimes." Khrushchev asserted that Stalin's "brutal acts of violation of Socialist legality" dated from the "inexplicable & mysterious" murder of Politburo member Sergei M. Kirov in 1934, & from a directive of Dec. 1, 1934, for the speedup of trials & executions for political crimes. Khrushchev noted that the order came after "Trotskyism was completely disarmed." [See p. 170B2]

Khrushchev cited "vile provocation [&] odious falsification" in the cases of these 1937-38 purge victims: Central Control Com. Chrmn. Jan E. Rudzutak; Politburo alternate Robert I. Eikhe; Politburo members Vlas B. Chubar & Stanislav V. Kosior; Young Communist League Secy. Gen. Alexander A. Kosaryev; Ukrainian CP leader Pavel P. Postyshev. Khrushchev said that in 1937-38 Stalin approved 383 purge lists prepared by Nikolai I. Yezhov, NKVD head, & "many thousands of honest & innocent Communists have died as a result."

"It is clear that these matters were decided by Stalin."

Scorns Stalin's War Leadership

Khrushchev said that Stalin's "genius," when turned to the World War II effort, had: ignored Churchill's (and other) warnings starting Apr. 3, 1941 that Hitler was about to attack the USSR; refused to prepare Soviet defenses and at first refused even to believe the war had begun. The army suffered from "Stalin's annihilation of many military commanders . . . during 1937-41." His rejection of all military advice in the Kharkov battle of 1942 resulted in the loss of "hundreds of thousands of our soldiers," Khrushchev charged, and he never visited the front except for one trip to a safe sector. [See p. 97E1]

Assails Banishment of Peoples

Khrushchev spoke deploringly of the fact that in 1943, when "breakthrough" had been achieved on all fronts, "a decision was taken & executed concerning the deportation [to remote areas] of all the Karachai" peoples of the Caucasus; "at the end of Dec. 1943 . . . the whole population of the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic" was deported; "in Mar. 1944, all Chechen & Inguish peoples were deported & the Chechen-Inguish AR liquidated," "in Apr. 1944, all Balkars were deported to faraway places." [See Vol. XI, p. 246E]

Stalin 'Sick' in Last Years

After World War II, Khrushchev said, Stalin was " a very distrustful man, sickly suspicious," and personally supervised the "Leningrad Affair" leading to the executions of CP Central Com. Secy. A. A. Kuznetsov, ex-Russian Republic Premier Mikhail I. Rodionov, Soviet Dep. Premier Nikolai A. Voznesensky & CP leader Peter S. Popkov. [See Vol. IX, p. 202L]

'Doctors' Plot' Repudiated

The 1953 "Affair of the Doctor Plotters" brought the arrest of "a group of eminent Soviet medical specialists" due to Stalin's baseless suspicions that they plotted medical murders, Khrushchev said. He recalled Stalin's advice that Prof. Dr. V. N. Vinogradov "be put in chains" & that the investigative judge "beat, beat and, once again, beat" the prisoners. Khrushchev said Stalin told ex-State Security Min. Semyon D. Ignatiev (present at the CP congress during Khrushchev's speech) that "if you do not obtain confessions from the doctors we will shorten you by a head." [See Vol. XIII, p. 106N]

Upholds Purging of Beria

Turning to the case of the late Dep. Premier Lavrenti P. Beria, secret police chief, "who had murdered thousands," Khrushchev read a letter written from prison by an "old Communist" & friend of Lenin, Mikhail Kedrov. Khrushchev said: Kedrov, despite his protestations of confession by torture & his acquittal by the Military Collegium, "was shot at Beria's order"; after Stalin's death, Beria, who had fed Stalin's suspicions & carried out his orders, "was unmasked" and the new regime "established that Beria had committed monstrous crimes & Beria was shot."

(Azerbaijani ex-Premier Mir-Dzhafar A. Bagirov recently was executed in Baku, according to the May 27 issue of the CP newspaper *Baku Worker* received in Moscow May 29. The newspaper reported that Bagirov, who also was First Secy. of the Azerbaijan CP & a former secret police official, had been tried by a military tribunal of the Soviet Supreme Court in Baku Apr. 12-26, 33 months after his arrest on charges of having conspired with Beria [see Vol. XIII, p. 429E3] and engaged in acts of terrorism. Executed with Bagirov; T. M. Borschev, K. I. Grigoryan, R. R. Markarayan. A. S. Atakishiev & S. F. Yemelyanov were given 25-yr. prison terms.) [See Vol. XV, p. 382F2]

Says Stalin Glorified Self

Khrushchev charged in his CP Congress speech that Soviet history had been deliberately twisted in adulation of Stalin & must be "thoroughly revised." He said Stalin's need for self-glorification had brought his isolation to the point where, though he did not visit a Soviet village after Jan. 1928, he kept control of agricultural policy & ordered the drafting of plans to increase collective farm taxes by 40 billion rubles. In 1952 the collectives received only 26.3 billion rubles "for all the products delivered & sold to the Govt.," Khrushchev said.

Aides 'Powerless' to Oppose

Khrushchev on Politburo members' relations with Stalin:

They were powerless to oppose him. Initially many had backed him, and dissident members were threatened by the repression imposed by the dictator. Khrushchev recounted a conversation with Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin in which Bulganin said, "It has happened . . . that a man goes to Stalin on his invitation as a friend [&] does not know where he will be sent next, home or to jail." The Politburo had been circumvented & irregularly convened; it was difficult for CP leaders "to take a stand . . ." Stalin barred Politburo members Klimenti E. Voroshilov (now USSR President) & Andrei A. Andreyev from the group's sessions—Voroshilov on suspicion of being "an English agent."

Says Molotov, Mikoyan Menaced

At the 19th CP congress in 1952, Stalin suggested that Dep. Premiers V. M. Molotov & Anastas I. Mikoyan were guilty "on some baseless charge," according to Khrushchev. "It is not excluded," he said, "that had Stalin remained at the helm for another several months, Comrades Molotov & Mikoyan would probably have not delivered any speeches at this [20th] congress. Stalin evidently had plans to finish off the old members of the Political Bureau."

*Khrushchev's words paraphrasing Lenin's.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

U.S. Views on Speech

U.S. officials were said to have discussed diplomatic protocol involved in release of a foreign Govt.'s secret papers before the State Dept. made the Khrushchev text public June 4. (Khrushchev had warned the CP Congress Feb. 25 that "we cannot let this matter get out of the party, especially not to the press . . . we should not give ammunition to the enemy." The Voice of America began broadcasting the text to Soviet-bloc nations & the rest of the world June 4. It cited observations of U.S. Govt. spokesmen & Congress members that Khrushchev, while denouncing Stalin for personal crimes, had not denounced in principle the blood purging of anti-Communists.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said June 5 that he had found the text "illuminating." Dulles refused to comment on press speculation that Stalin might have been murdered by aides marked for purging, rather than a victim of cerebral hemorrhage Mar. 5, 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 73A]

Twining Accepts Invitation

U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Nathan F. Twining May 30 accepted an invitation to attend the Soviet Aviation Day air show in Moscow on June 24. Twining's visit, to be made with "several officers of his own choosing," was authorized by Pres. Eisenhower after a meeting May 30 with Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles. The President also had discussed the question with State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr., Central Intelligence Agency Dir. Allen W. Dulles & Joint Chiefs of Staff Chrmn. Adm. Arthur W. Radford. Moscow Radio said June 1 that "changes for the better are taking place in Soviet-American relations." [See p. 173-B1-C2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Euratom Plans Approved

Forgn. Ministers of Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany & the Netherlands, meeting in Venice May 29-30, approved the report of a panel of experts on the proposed Euratom atomic energy pool & creation of a common European market within a reported 10-12 years [see p. 51B3]. Delegates of the 6 nations were scheduled to meet again in Brussels June 26 to begin work on 2 draft Euratom treaties.

(17 European Finance Ministers met in Paris Feb. 29 as the Org. for European Economic Cooperation to study Pres. Eisenhower's Feb. 22 offer of U-235. They named a group to draft a report on proposed "joint undertakings" for development of European atomic energy [see p. 67E1-D2]. Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Harold MacMillan said Feb. 29 that Britain would place its atomic skills at the disposal of Europe. Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak charged Feb. 29 that the OEEC plan could not benefit serious atom pool proposals.)

Chrmn. Jean Monnet of the Action Com. for a U.S. of Europe said in Paris June 5 that British reluctance to join Euratom was "unnatural & unwise." Monnet asked swift unification of European atomic resources in order to build a system of nuclear plants with 2-3 million-kw. output by 1965. An Action Com. resolution for creation of Euraton had been passed by the Dutch States General (Parlt.) Apr. 10, the Belgian Parlt. & West German Bundestag (Lower House) Mar. 22. European Socialists meeting in Paris Apr. 27-29 voted approval of Euratom plans & asked stronger plans for a common European market. [See p. 27F1]

Other Atomic Energy Developments

An Asian nuclear research center site was chosen near Manilla June 2 by a U.S. survey team (touring Colombo Plan nations on the $30 million project) & approved by Pres. Ramón Magsaysay. [See Vol. XV, p. 361D1] . . . Vienna was endorsed June 1 by the U.S. Govt. as Hq. site for the proposed UN Intl. Atomic Energy Agency. [See p. 135G2] . . . Britain's Atomic Energy Authority reported May 23 that the first of 2 atomic piles at the 50,000-70,000-kw. Calder Hall atomic power station had been started May 22. [See p. 27G1] . . . West German Atomic Energy Min. Franz Joseph Straus asked May 16 for U.S. sale to Germany of 5 atomic research, test & power reactors. The U.S. & West German Govts. had signed Feb. 13 an atoms-for-peace agreement under which Germany would receive one reactor. [See Vol. XII, p. 165G] . . . The Japanese Atomic Energy Research Institute was reported Mar. 27 to have ordered the first postwar Asian reactor from a U.S. firm, Atomics Intl. . . . Atomic scientists from 15 nations began work at UN Hq. in NY Mar. 14 on plans for an international study of the effects of radiation on "man & his environment." [See Vol. XV, p. 363E2]

Soviet Atomic Energy Admin. Chief E. P. Slavsky said in an *Izvestia* interview May 23 that 5 new 400,000-600,000-kw. atomic power stations would be built in Moscow, Leningrad & the Urals under plans revealed May 20 by Soviet Atomic Energy Institute Dir. Igor V. Kurchatov. The plants were to be in operation by 1960. Slavsky said that in addition to several 50,000-kw. pilot plants planned for 1959-60, the USSR had an atomic icebreaker under construction, orders had been issued for an atomic whaler & plans made for truckborne portable atomic power plants. [See p. 58A2] . . . 14 U.S. theoretic physicists, in Moscow for the All Union Congress on High Energy Particles, said May 23 that they had been "greatly impressed by the broad scope of the Soviet effort" & that Soviet physicists were "remarkably well informed" on similar work in the U.S. Dr. Robert E. Marshak of Rochester U., Prof. Abram Pais of the Inst. for Advanced Studies & Dr. Robert R. Wilson of Cornell U. said May 21 they were convinced that the USSR had shifted its emphasis on nuclear research from military to civilian usage. The 3 physicists said May 21 that British & European physicists at the meeting had conceded superiority of Russian equipment in the high energy field & that Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo (British scientist who fled to Russia in 1950) attended the conference & had been working on civilian atomic power applications. [See Vol. XV, p. 207A3] . . . Soviet AEI Dir. Kurchatov said May 10 in *Pravda* that the USSR was ready to share "detailed information" on its fusion (H-power) research with the rest of the world. Kurchatov reportedly had "amazed" 300 British scientists when, in a lecture at Britain's Harwell atomic center Apr. 25, he disclosed features of Soviet research on harnessing fusion power. Dr. Donald J. Hughes, Senior U.S. AEC Brookhaven Laboratory physicist, said Apr. 27 that "I believe [Kurchatov] revealed the great majority of the work they have done —perhaps 80%." [See p. 67F2]

UN Approves Mid-East Plan

The UN Security Council in New York approved by 11-0 June 4 a compromise version of the British resolution calling for continued efforts to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to maintain the Arab-Israeli cease-fire.

British delegate Sir Pierson Dixon had yielded June 1 to Arab demands that the resolution restrict Hammarskjöld's use of his "good offices" to obtaining compliance with the Palestine Armistice Agreements & working out measures to reduce tension on Israel's armistice frontiers. Britain then accepted June 4 the demands of Arab states, supported by the USSR, Yugoslavia & Natl. China, for elimination of a paragraph expressing the Security Council's awareness of "the need to create conditions in which peaceful settlement on a mutually acceptable basis of the dispute between the parties can be made." Syrian UN delegate Ahmed Shukairy, speaking for the Arab bloc, contended that this decloration would nullify past UN resolutions on protecting the rights of Palestine refugees, internationalizing Jerusalem & partitioning Palestine on lines that would deprive Israel of some territory it now held. [See p. 174E1]

Mollet Upheld on Algeria

Premier Guy Mollet won a 271-59 vote of confidence (201, including Communists, abstaining) on his policies in the French Natl. Assembly June 5 after a debate concentrated on his program for pacifying Algeria. Conservatives & Centrists had charged in the Assembly May 31 that Mollet had abandoned vital French interests in Morocco & Tunisia & was similarly weak in offering concessions to Arab Algerians. "Progressist" Pierre Cot assailed the Govt. May 31 for its military campaign in Algeria. Ex-Premier Paul Reynaud, leader of the Independents & Peasants of Social Action party, demanded June 1 "immediate & massive" military action to quell the Algerian rebellion.

Mollet told the Assembly June 5 he would tolerate no intervention in the Algerian dispute by "3d parties," and would not consider "crazy" proposals that Algeria be partitioned into European & Moslem areas. He indicated that he would proceed with plans to curb the rebels with a force of 400,000 men. [See p. 175D1-A2]

THE PRESIDENT

Opposes Foreign Aid Cuts

Pres. Eisenhower asked Democratic & Republican leaders of the House of Representatives June 5 to restore as much as possible of the $1.109 billion cut in his $4.86 billion foreign aid request that the House Forgn. Affairs Com. had voted May 22. [See p. 151E1-B2]

The President also urged approval of the full $30 million economic aid request for Yugoslavia despite Yugoslav Pres. Tito's renewal of friendship with the USSR [see p. 181F2]. The House committee had proposed halving the sum. Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) earlier June 5 had introduced a bill (S4001) to end aid to Yugoslavia entirely, and Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D., O.) had announced that he would sponsor such an amendment to the foreign aid bill.*

The House leaders had come to Mr. Eisenhower's White House study at the President's request. Most said later that they opposed the drastic aid slash. An exception was Rep. James P. Richards (D., S.C.), chairman of the committee that voted the cut.

Mr. Eisenhower was aided in the discussion by State Secy. Dulles, Intl. Cooperation Admin. Dir. John B. Hollister & Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman. House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) said after the meeting that they had called the cuts "dangerous to national security" and had been "fearful that it would have a disastrous effect on NATO." House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) said he personally thought the recommended cut "is too great."

(GOP Reps. Lawrence H. Smith [Wis.], Marguerite Stitt Church [Ill.] & E. Ross Adair [Ind.], House Forgn. Affairs Com. members, issued June 5 a joint statement attacking the entire mutual aid program as a "failure.")

House Committee Votes Cuts

The House committee, by 18-11 vote May 22, had approved a proposal of Rep. James G. Fulton (R., Pa.) to cut $1 billion from the Admin.'s $2.925 billion military aid request & $109 million from economic aid programs. This action was on a bill (HR11356) authorizing—but not appropriating—the assistance funds.

Pro-Admin. Rep. John M. Vorys (R., O.) failed in an attempt to keep the total cut to $500 million; Rep. Armistead I. Selden (D., Ala.) tried to reduce the cut to $750 million, and isolationist Rep. Smith (Wis.) was defeated in efforts to raise the military aid cut to $1.2 billion.

(A restriction opposed by the Admin. would limit the military aid to Europe to $460 million.)

Chrmn. Richards, who supported the cuts, said they were not recommended because of recent Soviet overtures but were proposed largely because unexpended appropriations from previous years already totaled $5.2 billion for military & $1.8 billion for economic aid [see p. 151D1]. He said other considerations included "slow progress in German rearmament, French apathy in defense," "French diversion of NATO forces" to North Africa, British defense cuts & the NATO Council emphasis on economic matters.

Trade Ban Rescinded

The House committee, despite Richards' opposition, voted May 17 to approve a proposal of Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D., N.Y.) to ban aid to any nation that shipped to Communist countries any items on the U.S.' list of goods forbidden for export shipment to the Communists. Under pressure from Admin. & Democratic leaders, the committee reversed itself May 18 and accepted a motion by Rep. Albert P. Morano (R., Conn.) to rescind the ban. Britain would have been the nation most seriously affected. [See pp. 166E1-E2, C3, 158F2-B3, 100C2]

The committee May 17 rejected Pres. Eisenhower's request for authority to make long-term commitments for specific aid projects, but it adopted a declaration stating that Congress considered itself bound to continue foreign aid as long as it did not endanger U.S. economic "stability" and as long as "danger to the peace of the world . . . persists."

The committee May 17 also acted to make the development assistance program in some ways more flexible & in others less so by (a) lumping together the separate Asian & Middle Eastern requests, thereby giving the President authority to decide in which areas to use the funds, (b) cutting the total by $100 million to $243 million, (c) requiring for the first time that it be extended only in the form of loans or surplus farm commodities rather than as outright gifts and (d) making it unlikely that India, Burma, Indonesia & most Arab states could qualify by requiring that such aid could go only to nations which had concluded agreements with the U.S. guaranteeing private investments.

Calls for Labor Democracy

Pres. Eisenhower, speaking June 4 at the dedication of the new AFL-CIO hq. in Washington, told labor leaders that the merger of the 2 federations increased their responsibility to sustain "free democratic institutions in labor." "Labor organizations & government alike must serve the individual and not seek to dominate him," the President said. The men on the platform with him would "always" be "welcome . . . in my office to discuss anything of mutual interest," he declared. [See p. 12E2]

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, speaking before Mr. Eisenhower, said the building was dedicated to these "free trade union movement" principles: (1) the perpetuation of the ideals & freedoms embodied in the Constitution & Bill of Rights, (2) "the preservation of human peace" and (3) "the development of opportunity & human progress which can come only with freedom & peace."

(A. H. Raskin reported in the *N.Y. Times* June 6 that Mr. Eisenhower had told Meany in private conversation at the dedication that he planned action against underworld infiltration of unions. The President was reported to have been spurred to this course by watching Victor Riesel's TV interview on *Meet the Press*. Riesel, crusading labor columnist blinded by an acid-thrower, urged federal action against labor racketeers.) [See p. 162B1]

(Alex Rose, pres. of the AFL-CIO Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers, proposed at his union convention in New York June 5 that the labor movement form its own "Labor's FBI," an agency staffed with competent investigators to rid labor of crime & racketeering.)

Claims Progress Vs. Soviets

Pres. Eisenhower told the convention of the Natl. Citizens for Eisenhower in Washington May 31 that "we know that we have largely nullified" the Soviet Union's "reliance upon force & threat of force because it has gone to different kinds of influence. . . . They are more concerned with development of consumer goods, more concerned with the status & the frame of mind of the people. They have only recently given, for the first time, the permission to the laborer to quit one job & go to another, under many restrictions. . . ." [See p. 170A2]

"The goals we have set for ourselves have not been reached," Mr. Eisenhower said, "but progress has been made." He said he felt in good health and was "perfectly ready to go forward at the behest of such groups as this and do the very best I can in attaining the objectives that . . . you want. . . . I will do it as cheerfully, as energetically, as enthusiastically, as it is possible for me to do."

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower June 1 formed a special 7-member Cabinet-level committee headed by Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, to work on legislative & administrative methods of aiding small business. . . . The President, in a message released by the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews in New York June 5, endorsed as "creative & constructive" a proposal that religious leaders call together groups of citizens on a local basis to deal with racial & other social & group tensions as they arise. The proposal had been drafted by the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, Presbyterian minister, Dr. Maurice N. Eisendrath, pres. of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, & the Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien of the U. of Notre Dame, who were the 3 co-chairmen of the Conference's Comm. on Religious Orgs. . . . Howard Pyle, Deputy Asst. to the President, said at the Federal-State Conf. on Aging in Washington June 5 that Mr. Eisenhower stressed individual independence & self-reliance as the key aim in public programs to aid the aged. [See p. 113B1]

Presidential appointments: Dr. Willard F. Libby renominated to a new

*An amendment by Rep. Paul A. Fino (R., N.Y.) would end aid to Yugoslavia, Egypt & India because of their alleged friendship for Russia.

nomination to a new 5-yr. term as an Atomic Energy Comm. member June 4 [see p. 155C1]; James Cunningham Sargent of New York to succeed Clarence H. Adams (whose term expired) as an SEC member June 4; Wyoming state judge Arthur Kline, 47, Republican, to succeed Claude L. Draper (whose term expired) as Fed. Pwr. Comm. member June 5.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Stevenson Wins California Test

Adlai E. Stevenson won California's 68 Democratic Natl. Convention votes by defeating Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) by 1,041,303 to 626,030 (21,746 out of 24,150 precincts reported) in the state's Democratic Presidential preference primary June 5. Pres. Eisenhower was unopposed in the GOP test.

Kefauver attacked Stevenson during the California campaign on 4 issues: (1) Civil rights; Kefauver said Stevenson owed his May 29 Florida primary victory (Stevenson won 230,285 votes & 22 delegates, against 216,549 votes & 6 delegates for Kefauver) to backing of pro-segregationists. (2) "Bossism"; Kefauver accused Stevenson of profiting by the support of party "bosses," who would be rewarded if Stevenson won. (3) Pensions; Kefauver renewed his charge that Stevenson, while Illinois Governor, had vetoed a 10% pension increase. (4) Anti-trust; Kefauver attacked Stevenson for representing RCA in a "monopoly" case.

F. Joseph Donahue, Kefauver's campaign manager, charged May 31 that a vote for Stevenson "is a vote for" white supremacist Sens. James O. Eastland (Miss.) & Allen J. Ellender (La.) & ex-Gov. Herman Talmadge (Ga.). (Kefauver later refused to endorse or condemn this statement.)

Stevenson called this "familiar last-ditch tactics" and said "there is such a thing as wanting to win too much." He accused Kefauver of a policy of "destroy if you can't win." [See pp. 176F3-177C1]

Kefauver, in Redding, Calif. June 2, charged that Stevenson tried "to appeal to both sides of the power issue" by saying he approved the "partnership" principle but that the GOP Admin. misused it. According to Kefauver: "There is room for both public & private power, but some developments simply cannot be built by other than public initiative"; in every "partnership" between the Fed. Govt. & a private company, "the Fed. Govt. pays the bills and the company collects the rewards." [See p. 169E1]

●

Investigations. Chrmn. Jack Brooks (D., Tex.) of a House Govt. Operations subcommittee charged June 5 that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. was covering up "favoritism & possible fraud" in refusing to let the subcommittee examine microfilm copies of documents dealing with a $43 million contract for expansion of a Govt.-owned nickel plant in Cuba. Brownell refused to supply the films on grounds the Justice Dept. still was investigating. [See p. 44F1-D2] . . . Rep. Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.) of the joint committee that investigated the Al Sarena mining patents in the Rogue River Natl. Forest charged June 2 that the Democratic-controlled inquiry was "biased, prejudiced . . . from the start," that the Democrats had used "federal tax dollars to create political propaganda." [See p. 176F1-A2] . . . A House subcommittee headed by Rep. Albert Rains (D., Ala.) charged May 30 that Admin. officials' "inertia" & unwillingness to accept responsibility had "strangled" the 2-yr.-old federal slum clearance program and that as a result, not a single commitment for an urban renewal project had been made under the program. [See p. 46C1]

Desegregation. A 3-judge federal court in Montgomery, Ala. ruled June 5 by 2-1 that racial segregation on Montgomery city busses was in violation of the Federal Constitution. The court delayed action for 2 weeks on an injunction sought by 4 Negro women against enforcement of local & state laws on segregation of bus passengers. City & state officials were expected to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court for its decision on the constitutional issue. [See p. 138F1] . . . Ala. Atty. Gen. John Patterson obtained a temporary injunction from Circuit Judge Walter S. Jones in Montgomery June 1 against further operations in Alabama by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. [See pp. 138C2, 77E3] . . . The Tallahassee (Fla.) city commission authorized suspension June 4 of bus operations serving the Negro section of the city & Fla. A&M U. for Negroes because of a boycott begun May 30 by students & other Negroes against racial segregation on busses. [See p. 85F3]

●

U.S. Senate passed by voice vote June 5 & sent to conference committee a $2,372,523,281 appropriation bill in which $184,437,000 would be provided for research work on disease by the Natl. Institutes of Health. The research allotment exceeded by $58 million the amount requested by Pres. Eisenhower [see p. 35G3]. A bill sponsored by Sen. Price Daniel (D., Tex.) to make use of heroin, even for medical purposes, a federal offense & provide maximum penalty of death for 3d-offender heroin smugglers & peddlers was passed by Senate voice vote May 31. A similar bill providing maximum penalty of 40-yr. imprisonment & ineligibility for parole was pending in the House. [See p. 48E2] . . . **Wisconsin's** right to ban coercion, mass picketing & other obstructive & threatening tactics by the UAW during a 2-yr. strike against the Kohler Co. (Kohler, Wis.) was upheld, 6-3, by the U.S. Supreme Court June 4. It rejected the UAW's contention that the Taft-Hartley law made the tactics in question subject only to federal control. [See Vol. XV, p. 225A2] . . . **William Ludwig Ullman,** ex-U.S. Treasury Dept. official, won cancellation of a 6-mo. jail sentence for contempt of court in New York June 1 after he had testified before a federal grand jury investigating alleged wartime espionage in Washington by a Communist spy ring. He had availed himself of immunity from prosecution as a result of his testimony under the 1954 immunity act. [See Vol. XV, p. 234A1; XIV, 285B1] . . . **Aerobee-HI** rocket tested by the Navy at White Sands (N.M.) Proving Ground June 4 rose only to an altitude of 37 mi. as against a 138-mi. goal set by Navy technicians. The Navy announced June 5 it would redesign the rocket to correct a motor defect. [See pp. 177A2, 114F1] . . . **Graduation** exercises were held for 681 midshipmen of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. June 1 and 480 cadets of the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. June 5. [See Vol. XV, p. 192F1-C2] . . . **Federal civilian employment** increased from March to April by 6,945 to a total of 2,359,611 persons, the 4th consecutive month of increase, according to a report issued May 30 by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), chairman of the Congressional Joint Com. on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures. [See p. 3F-G2]

FOREIGN

Italy. Interior Ministry returns May 30 on 29,915,656 ballots cast May 27-28 for Provincial Councilors in 79 of Italy's 92 provinces gave the Center bloc (Christian Dems., Republicans, Libs., Soc. Dems.) 12,574,369 votes (52.6% of total vote as against 49.8% in 1953 general elections). The Leftist bloc (Communists, Left Socialists) polled 8,369,341 votes (35.1% as against 35.4% in 1953). The Rightist bloc (neo-Fascists [MSI], Monarchists) polled 2,676,309 (11.2% as against 12.7% in 1953). 268,367 votes (1.1%) went to splinter groups. Sicilian Provincial Council returns on 2,115,306 votes cast gave the Center 1,191,329 (56.4%), Left 556,966 (26.3%), Right 284,381 (13.4%), others 82,630 (3.9%). [See Vol. XIII, pp. 189P, 94A, 61M] . . . Reports May 29-June 2 showed that the elections had: left Florence (Christian Dem. Mayor Giorgio la Pira returned), Rome, Venice, Trieste & Genoa without clear party majorities; given Monarchists control of Naples; seen the CP poll a majority in Bologna, where Mayor Giuseppe Dozza was returned. The Christian Dem. Party Natl. Council voted June 4 against alliances with either extreme Right or Left but implied that it might consider ties with the Left Socialists at the insistence of Social Dems., who had split from the Left Socialists in Jan. 1947 in opposition to a Socialist "unity of action pact" with the CP. Unity talks opened in Rome June 5 between Left Socialist leader Pietro Nenni & Democratic Socialist Secy. Matteo Matteotti. [See Vol. XIII, p. 30A; Vol. VII, 9G] . . . The Italian Govt. announced June 2 an Italo-Soviet trade agreement calling for trade increases of 25% (to $52 million) in 1956. The agreement raised import quotas on Soviet coal, manganese, pig iron, benzol, linen & chrome. The USSR agreed to import more Italian rayon, nuts, cork, sulphur & machinery. [See p. 166F1] . . . The Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* May 26 rejected feelers for talks

Burmese Premier U Nu (left) resigned June 5 for a year to direct reorganization of his Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League party, which had lost ground to pro-Communists in recent elections. Defense Min. Ba Swe (right), 41, popularly known as Kyagyi (Big Tiger), was named new Premier. Swe said he would continue Nu's independent foreign policy but would intensify efforts to attract foreign investments in Burma. Nu, 49, AFPFL president, was reported to have decided that his neutral foreign policy had failed and that his party must counteract political activities of Soviet & Red Chinese Embassy officials in Burma. [See p. 178A1]

on a Vatican-Soviet concordat published in the Italian CP paper *L'Unita* May 23. [See Vol. XV, p. 226F2] . . . Italian automobile production was reported May 5 at 82,323 units (21,527 exported) for Jan.-Mar. 1956, up 56% from Jan.-Mar. 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 171D2] . . . Inauguration of the Constitutional High Court (patterned on the U.S. Supreme Court) was held Apr. 23 in Rome. . . . Reports Apr. 21 listed Italy's 1956 merchant fleet at 4.25 million tons, compared with 3.5 million tons in 1939 & 420,000 tons in 1945. [See Vol. XIII, p. 24-H-J] . . . 11 Neo Fascist (MSI) Party members were arrested in Turin Apr. 15 after discovery of an explosives cache. [See Vol. XIII, p. 29P]

Poland. Polish Govt. data given in the May *UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* set Poland's 1956 population at 27,278,000, a 500,000 yearly gain over 1953, & listed production as:

	1953	1954	1955
Coal*	88.7	91.6	94.5
Lignite*	5.6	5.9	6.0
Petroleum†	188.8	183.7	179.8
Paper†	355.6	366.2	402.0
Cement*	3.3	3.4	3.8
Pig Iron*	2.4	2.7	3.1
Zinc†	138.4	142.1	156.2
Electricity§	13.7	15.5	17.7
Steel*	3.6	——	4.4
Iron Ore*	1.3	——	1.9
Cotton‡	499.5	——	565.0
Mach. Tools	10,000	——	14,000
Tractors	6,900	——	8,052

*million metric tons †thousand metric tons §billion KWH ‡million meters [See Vol. XIII, p. 14M]

The newspaper *Glos Koszalinski* said May 23 that 30,000 Polish CP, Army & Security Police members had been killed fighting "enemies of the people" since 1945. [See Vol. XV, p. 95F1] . . . Mme Zofia Wasilkowska, reported named Justice Min. May 14, said May 19 that Polish unions would begin defending workers' interests against state-owned factories. [See Vol. XIII, p. 392G1] . . . Press reports from Warsaw May 17 said the Govt. had offered to free Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski if he would not resume primacy of Poland. [See Vol. XIII, p. 326F2] . . . A draft Penal Code published May 14 called for revision of the Ministry of Justice, court & prosecution systems. The news agency PAP said May 8 that 23,500 prisoners, including political offenders, had been freed by May 6 under amnesties announced Apr. 22 for 30,000 persons. [See p. 142A2] . . . Eugeniusz Stawinski was named a Dep. Premier May 8 to replace Jakub Berman who resigned May 6 as a Cabinet & CP Politburo member due to "mistakes." [See p. 142F1] . . . Vienna Catholic Kathpress said Apr. 27 that Poland had reimprisoned the Bishop of Kielce, Msgr. Czeslaw Kaczmarek, who was released last year due to illness from a prison term for espionage. . . . United Workers (Communist) Party First Secy. Edward Ochab said Apr. 6 that retirement pensions would be raised from 160 to 250 zlotys a mo. July 1 & wage increases given to 3.4 million workers this year. [See Vol. XIII, p. 399D3]

●

Argentine Army cmndr.-in-chief, Lt. Gen. Julio Alberto Lagos, was retired by Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu June 5 and replaced by Maj. Gen. Francisco José Zerda in a move by the Aramburu regime to maintain control over the Army. Lagos had been named Army chief by the revolutionary Govt. of the late Lt. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi [see p. 154G3]. Jorge Antonio, believed responsible for building the personal fortune of ex-Pres. Juan D. Perón, made an unsuccessful suicide attempt in Ushuaia Prison hospital, southern Argentina, it was reported June 3 in Buenos Aires. [See p. 87C2] . . . **Cuban** press & radio censorship, in effect since a minor revolt Apr. 29, was lifted June 2 by Pres. Fulgencio Batista [see p. 145F3]. Ex-Pres. Carlos Prío Socárras was granted political asylum by the U.S. June 4 after he signed an agreement "not to engage in any activity which might be prejudicial to the public interest." However, Prío's aide, Rafael Izquierdo, was ordered to leave the U.S. [See p. 162F2] . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & French Amb.-to-India Count Stanislas Ostrorog signed in New Delhi May 28 a treaty on France's formal transfer to India of Pondichery, Karikal, Mahe, Yanaon & Chandenagor. The treaty provided for: use of the French language in the former colonies unless their people voted otherwise; protection of French institutions; French citizenship for natives of the areas now living outside India; Indian citizenship for present residents who did not signify in 6 mo. that they wanted to retain French citizenship [see Vol. XV, p. 358C3]. Crowds demanding that Bombay be included in Marathi-speaking Maharashtra state instead of becoming a separate city-state rioted against Nehru June 2-3 when he visited the city [see p. 122D1]. Nehru demanded in a speech in Bombay June 4 that the U.S. & other Western powers give a "clear answer" whether they opposed India's acquisition of Goa. [See p. 86G3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Archeology. The Jordanian Govt. reported May 31 that 2 copper or bronze scrolls, found in caves near the n.w. corner of the Dead Sea in 1952, told of treasure hoards (including 200 tons of gold & silver) buried in 60 places near Jerusalem & between Nablus & Hebron in central & northern Palestine. The scrolls, attributed to the Essene sect & dated within the first 68 yrs., A.D., were deciphered at Manchester (Eng.) U., then returned to the Palestine Archeological Museum in Jordanian Jerusalem, Dr. Gerald Lankester Harding, Jordanian Dir. of Antiquities, reported [see p. 178E3]. Harding also disclosed June 1 that a large assortment of flint instruments believed to date to the Lower Palaeolithic period (200,000 yrs. ago) had been unearthed at the site of a U.S. Pt. 4 spring-clearing project at Qasr Azraq oasis, 50 mi. east of Amman, Jordan. . . . Discovery of the site of Semira, a port city on the Syrian Mediterranean coast 4,000 yrs. ago, was reported June 5 in Damascus by the Syrian Archeological Dept. [See Vol. XV, p. 47E2] . . . Discovery of a human tomb dating to the Natufian period (10,000 B.C.) near Hatsor, Upper Galilee, was reported May 25 by Jean Perrot, French archeologist working for the Israeli Antiquities Dept. [See Vol. XV, p. IIIA1]

Medicine. Examination of the lungs of 117 persons who died of causes other than lung cancer indicated that abnormal changes in the windpipe & its branches were 2 to 7 times more prevalent in smokers than in nonsmokers, it was reported June 5 in Detroit to the 3d Natl. Cancer Conf. by a research team headed by Drs. Oscar Auerbach of East Orange (N.J.) VA Hospital, Arthur Purdy Stout of Columbia U. & E. Cuyler Hammond, Amer. Cancer Society statistician. Auerbach said "final conclusions" had not been drawn from the study. (The Internal Revenue Service reported June 3 that cigarette sales, which declined in 1952-54 during public discussion of a possible link between smoking & lung cancer, returned to normal in 1955, when cigarettes accounted for 96% of the $1.5 billion collected in tobacco taxes.) [See pp. 156A1, 171F1] . . . Dr. Steven O. Schwartz of Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago reported to the 3d Natl. Cancer Conf. in Detroit June 4 that extracts from brains of human leukemia victims had been used to hasten development of leukemia in mice susceptible to the disease. He said the tests suggested the possibility that leukemia was a virus disease and might be controlled by a vaccine. [See p. 171C1] . . . The Amer. Med. Assn. Journal reported June 1 that a doctor, aged 65, who suffered a heart attack at Western Reserve U. Hospital in Cleveland June 22, 1955 & was pronounced dead, was revived 28 min. later through application of electric shock to the heart. The report said that many heart attack victims might be saved in the future with heart-revival equipment kept in offices & other public places. [See p. 171F1]

Planet Venus is surrounded by a cloud bank in which the temperature is 220° Fahrenheit, and the planet (nearest to & about the same size as the earth) is too hot to support life in the form known on earth, the U.S. Naval Research Lab. in Washington reported June 4 after a study of continuous radio signals given off by Venus. . . . **U.S. Post Office Dept.'s** bans on mailing the Feb. 1955 issue of *Sunshine & Health* & the Jan.-Feb., 1955, *Solaire Universelle Nudism*, nudist magazines published in Mays Landing, N.J., was voided by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington May 31. It found that the Post Office ruled certain pictures in the magazines indecent without considering them in context and interfered with freedom of the press. [See Vol. XV, p. 434G3] . . . **Actors Equity** announced in New York June 5 that an independent & nonpolitical slate opposed by the Equity administration but supported by Equity Pres. Ralph Bellamy & vice presidents Raymond Massey & Margalo Gilmore had been elected to its board of governors June 1. [See Vol. XIII, p. 333A2]

LEADING MAY FILMS

The Bold and the Brave. 3 GI's in the 5th Army in Italy find their salvation. Screenplay by Robert Levin. Directed by Lewis R. Foster. Produced by Hal E. Chester for RKO. With Mickey Rooney, Wendell Corey, Don Taylor, Nicole Maurey. May 25.

Bhowani Junction. Ava Gardner as Anglo-Indian girl caught between 2 worlds in Indian battle for independence. Screenplay by Sonya Levien & Ivan Moffat based on John Master's novel. Directed by George Cukor. Produced by Pandro S. Berman in Eastman Color & CinemaScope for MGM. With Stewart Granger, Bill Travers, Francis Matthews, Marne Maitland, Abraham Sofaer. May 24.

The Harder They Fall. Boxer built up by ballyhoo is sacrificed by unscrupulous handlers. Screenplay by Philip Yordan based on Budd Schulberg's novel. Directed by Mark Robson. Produced by Yordan for Columbia. With Humphrey Bogart, Rod Steiger, Jan Sterling, Mike Lane, Max Baer, Jersey Joe Walcott, Nehemiah Persoff. May 9. [See p. 148D3]

Invitation to the Dance. 3 dance & pantomime episodes. Directed & choreographed by Gene Kelly. Produced by Arthur Freed in Technicolor for MGM. With Kelly, Igor Youskevitch, Claire Sombert, Diana Adams, Carol Haney, Tamara Toumanova. May 22.

The Killing. Meticulous plot by 5 men to steal $2 million from a race track. Screenplay by Stanley Kubrick based on Lionel White's novel. Directed by Kubrick. Produced by James B. Harris for United Artists. With Sterling Hayden, Elisha Cook, Jay C. Flippen, Ted De Corsia, Joe Sawyer, Coleen Gray, Marie Windsor. May 20.

The Man Who Knew Too Much. American doctor becomes unwilling keeper of secret while son is made pawn of cat-and-mouse game. Screenplay by John Michael Hayes based on story by Charles Bennett and D. B. Wyndham-Lewis. Directed & produced by Alfred Hitchcock in Technicolor for MGM. With James Stewart, Doris Day, Brenda de Banzie, Bernard Miles, Daniel Gelin. May 16.

The Revolt of Mamie Stover. Jane Russell as lady of ill repute who destroys social fabric of wartime Honolulu by buying property, is almost saved by love of good man. Screenplay by Sydney Boehm based on William Bradford Huie's novel. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Produced by Buddy Adler in De Luxe Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Richard Egan, Joan Leslie, Agnes Moorehead, Jorja Curtwright. May 11.

The Proud and the Beautiful. French-language treatment of Jean Paul Sartre's story of woman stranded in Mexican town who finds herself attracted by drunken ex-doctor. Screenplay by Jean Aurenche & Pierre Bost. Directed by Yves Allegret. Released by Kingsley Intl. With Michele Morgan, Gerard Philipe, Victor Manual Mendoza, Michele Cordoue. May 28.

The Searchers. John Wayne as man of mystery who embarks on 5-yr. search for niece kidnapped by Comanches. Screenplay by Frank S. Nugent based on novel by Alan LeMay. Directed by John Ford. Produced by Merian C. Cooper for C. V. Whitney Pictures. With Jeffrey Hunter, Ward Bond, Natalie Wood, Vera Miles, John Qualen, Harry Carey Jr. May 30.

23 Paces to Baker Street. Blind author tries to solve crime from overheard scrap of conversation & remembered scent of perfume. Screenplay by Nigel Balchin. Directed by Henry Hathaway. Produced by Henry Ephron in De Luxe Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Van Johnson, Vera Miles, Cecil Parker, Patricia Laffan, Estelle Winwood, Liam Redmond. May 18.

RELIGION

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Northern) Gen. Assembly in Philadelphia approved May 30 a report of its Social Eductn. & Action Com. urging the elimination of "segregation or discrimination" against the Negro race in the U.S. Christian home owners were urged to sell houses to "all qualified purchasers without regard to race." Private employers were urged to "break the pattern of discrimination in employment," and all Christians were asked to work through political channels for "removal of the poll tax & other restrictions which prevent many American citizens from exercising their legal rights & which affront the dignity of man." The report approved by the Assembly also called for: limitation of federal school aid to tax-supported public schools; continued U.S. efforts to negotiate for elimination of mass-destruction weapons; investigation of the effects of nuclear weapons tests on people of the Pacific test area; forceful action to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; Govt. foreign-aid planning "on a long-term basis" & Congressional consideration of foreign aid "without acrimony & partisan maneuvering." [See p. 179D2-A3] . . . **Presbyterian Church in the U.S.** (Southern) Gen. Assembly in Montreat, N.C. refused June 5 to revoke resolutions passed by the 1954 Assembly against racial discrimination in churches, schools & colleges. [See Vol. XV, p. 195G1] . . . **Southern Baptist Convention** in Kansas City voted June 1 a reaffirmation of a declaration passed in 1928 that each Baptist congregation had the right to decide its own affairs. However, the convention refused to repudiate a North Carolina court ruling that a Rocky Mount church's withdrawal from Baptist associations was illegal because the congregation majority would put church property to uses not intended by its founders. The convention voted May 30 against discussion of some Baptists' demands that it approve open communion. Convention Pres. C. C. Warren of Charlotte, N.C. asked May 30 that the convention stand on a 1954 resolution supporting the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision and not reopen the issue for discussion. [See Vol. XV, p. 179A2] . . . **Clifford A. Woodard** of Cambridge, Mass. was named pres. of the Mother Church, 1st Church of Christ, Scientist (Boston) June 4 for a one-yr. term. [See Vol. XV, p. 195G2]

OBITUARIES

C. C. Chapman, 80, ed.-pblshr. *Oregon Voter* 1915-55, originator of idea of gasoline tax for highway support; May 30 in Portland.

George H. Clark, 75, pioneer radio operator, U.S. Navy inspector of wireless stations 1908, RCA custodian of historical archives 1931-46; June 3 in New York.

Lola D'Annunzio, 26, New York stage actress in off-Broadway productions *Cradle Song, Summer & Smoke, Girl on the Via Flaminia;* June 2 in Meade, Kan. in auto accident while enroute from Hollywood after completing first film.

Adm. Richards S. Edwards, 71, Dep. Cmndr. in Chief of U.S. Fleet & Dep. Chief of Naval Operations in World War II; June 2 in Oakland, Calif. of heart ailment.

Dr. Wilson Leon Godshall, 61, U.S. forgn. relations expert, Forgn. Policy Assn. dir., Lehigh U. Dept. of Intl. Relations head; June 1 in Bethlehem, Pa. of heart ailment.

Eberhard A. Krumschmidt, 51, stage actor who appeared in *Russian People, Miracle of the Mountains, Call Me Madam;* June 3 in New York.

Dr. Carl Neuberg, 78, German-born biochemist who developed process for making glycerine from sugar, discovered enzyme carboxylase; May 30 in New York.

Jean Hersholt, 69, Danish-born film actor for 50 years (*Greed, Stella Dallas, Mask of Fu Manchu*), creator of film & radio role of *Dr. Christian,* Motion Picture Acad. pres. 1945-49, collector of Hans Christian Andersen manuscripts & letters; June 2 in Hollywood of cancer. [See Vol. X, p. 94G]

Jesse Holman Jones, 82, Reconstruction Finance Com. chrmn. 1933-45, Fed. Loan Agency administrator 1939-45, FDR's Commerce Secy. 1940-45, millionaire owner of South Texas Lumber Co., builder of most of Houston's skyscrapers; June 1, in Houston, Tex. [See Vol. XII, p. 47J]

William E. Leahy, 69, asst. U.S. Atty. 1915-19, special asst. to Atty. Gen. in 1925 & 1947, Govt. prosecutor in 1921 Nicky Arnstein perjury trial; June 5 in Washington.

Dr. Kate Pelham Newcomb, 69, Wisconsin north woods circuit physician, founder Lakeland Meml. Hosp. built in Woodruff, Wis. with funds collected after she appeared on TV program *This is Your Life;* May 30 in Wausau, Wis. of complications after breaking hip.

Gen. Juan Pistarini, 74, Argentine Public Works Min. under Perón, Argentine Vice Pres. 1945; May 30 while in custody in a Buenos Aires military hospital. [See Vol. VI, p. 182M]

James Lawrence Head, 61, ex-mining engineer, Mining & Metallurgical Soc. of Amer. Pres. 1952, Amer. Inst. of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers pres. 1949-52; June 3 in New York.

Duncan MacMillan Smith, 93, columnist for old *Chicago Record,* correspondent for *Danbury News, Bridgeport Post* & other Connecticut papers; June 2 in Norwalk, Conn.

Dr. Josip Smodlaka, 86, liberal Yugoslav Forgn. Min. 1943, member of first Yugoslav Cabt. 1918, authority on constitutional law; May 31 in Split, Yugo. [See Vol. III, p. 387N]

Foster Stearns, 74, U.S. Rep. (R., N.H.) 1939-45; June 4 in Exeter, N.H.

Rear Adm. Paul S. Theiss, 65, Chief of Staff Pacific Fleet Amphibious

Forces 1943-45; June 3 in Philadelphia of heart attack.

Dr. Malford W. Thewlis, 66, pioneer in geriatrics (diseases of old age), founder Amer. Geriatrics Soc. 1942; June 3 in Wakefield, R.I.

Matthew Woll, 76, Luxembourg-born conservative labor leader & AFL-CIO vice pres. (AFL vice pres. since 1919), Intl. Photoengravers Union pres. 1906-29 & vice pres. since 1929; June 1 in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 425F3]

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Pat Flaherty, 30, of Chicago won the 40th Indianapolis (Ind.) Speedway 500-mi. Meml. Day race May 30, for $55,000 in winner's & lap prizes. He drove John Zink's (Tulsa) D.A. Lubricant Special at an avg. 128.49 mph. [See Vol. XV, p. 187F3]. Peter Collins of Britain, driving a Ferrari, won the 360-mi. Belgian Grand Prix at Francorchamps June 3. [See p. 172A1] . . . **Boxing:** Archie Moore, 39, 174½ lb., retained his world light heavywt. title by a 10th-round TKO in London June 5 over Yolande Pompey, 29, of Trinidad. [See Vol. XV, pp. 316D1, 211F3] . . . **Golf:** John Beharrell, 18, of England won the British Amateur title in Troon, Scotland June 2 [see Vol. XV, p. 196C1]. Peter Thompson, 26, of Australia won the $70,000 Texas Intl. open in Dallas June 5, for $14,000 [see p. 180F1]. Marlene Bauer Hagge of Little Ashville, N.C. won the $7,500 Churchill Valley women's tourney in Pittsburgh June 3, for $1,350. [See pp. 148B1, 132A2] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Edw. E. Robbins' Midafternoon, Bill Boland up, won the $55,800 Metropolitan Handicap at Belmont Park (N.Y.) May 30, for $37,700. Nashua, 4th, won $2,500 to increase his lifetime winnings to $1,102,865. [See pp. 180G1, 172D1] . . . **Track:** Ron Delaney won the mile in the Compton (Calif.) track & field meet June 1 in 3 min. 59 sec. Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark ran 2d in 3:59.1. [See pp. 180B2, 156F2] . . . **Tennis:** Althea Gibson of New York & Ian Vermaak of South Africa won women's & men's singles, respectively, in the Surrey lawn tennis tourney in Surbiton, Eng. June 2. [See p. 180F1] . . . **Weightlifting:** Paul Anderson, 24, of Toccoa, Ga., 325 lb., retained the AAU heavywt. title June 1 in Phila. He set new world records of 1,175 lb. total lift, 440 lb. for the clean & jerk, 335 lb. for the snatch. [See Vol. XV, p. 37IG3]

●

World swimming records recognized by the Intl. Amateur Swimming Fed. in Lausanne, Switz. June 2 (best performance listed if old record broken more than once):

Men's Events

Free-style: 100 yd.—49 sec. by Rex Aubrey of Australia, Mar. 10, 1956 in New Haven, Conn.; 880 yd.—9 min. 34.3 sec. by Murray Rose of Australia, Jan. 18, 1956 in Sydney; 1,500 meters—17:05.9 by Geo. Breen of Cortland (N.Y.) State Teachers Coll., Mar. 29, 1956 in New Haven; mile—19:40.4 by Breen, Apr. 5, 1956 in New Haven. . . . **Breaststroke** records set Oct. 1, 1955 in Tokyo by M. Furukawa of Japan: 100 yd.—1:01.4; 100 meters—1:08.2; 200 meters—2:31; 220 yd.—2:31.9. . . . **Butterfly:** 100 yd.—54.4 by Albert Wiggins of Ohio St., Jan. 21, 1956 in Columbus, O.; 200 meters—2:16.7 by Wm. A. Yorzyk of New Haven Swim Club, Apr. 14, 1956 in Winchendon, Mass.; 220 yd.—2:18.7 by Yorzyk, Apr. 14, 1956 in Winchendon. . . . **Free-style relay:** 400 yd.—3:46 by North Carolina A.C. team (W. Sonnes, G. Nelson, R. Fadgen, D. McIntyre), Apr. 7, 1956 in New Haven.

Women's Events

Free-style: 100 meters—1:04 by C. Gastelaars of Netherlands, Apr. 4, 1956 in Sirkhidans, Neth.; 200 meters—2:20.7 by Dawn Fraser of Australia, Feb. 25, 1956 in Sydney; 200 yd.—2:21.2 by Dawn Fraser, Feb. 25, 1956 in Sydney; 440 yd.—5:05.9 by Lorraine Crapp of Australia, Feb. 18, 1956 in Sydney; 800 meters—10:30.9 by Lorraine Crapp, Apr. 14, 1956 in Sydney; 800 yd.—10:43.6 by Lorraine Crapp, Jan. 14, 1956 in Sydney. . . . **Breaststroke:** 100 yd.—1:13 by Mary Jane Sears, U.S., Apr. 6, 1956 in Daytona Beach, Fla. . . . **Butterfly:** 100 yd.—1:04.1 by Shelley Mann, U.S., Apr. 6, 1956 in Daytona Beach; 100 meters—1.11.9 by A. Voorbij of Netherlands, Feb. 5, 1956 in Welsen, Neth.; 200 meters—2:48 by J. Langenau of E. Germany, Nov. 21, 1955 in Rostock. . . . **Individual medley:** 400 yd.—5:10.5 by Mary Kok of Netherlands, Dec. 10, 1955 in London. . . . **Free-style relay:** 400 yd.—3:56.8 by Lafayette Swim Club, U.S. (J. Rosazza, L. Crocker, B. Love, H. Hughes), Apr. 6, 1956 in Daytona Beach. . . . **Medley relay**—400 yd.—4:23 by Walter Reed Swim Club, U.S. (S. Mann, M. J. Sears, B. Mullen, W. Werner); 400 meters—4:57.8 by Hungarian natl. team, Sept. 3, 1955 in Budapest.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 199 persons were believed drowned when a coastal steamer sank in a cyclone June 2 in the Bay of Bengal between Chittagong, E. Pakistan, & Sandwip Island. 20,000 persons were reported June 5 to have been made homeless in the Midnapore district of West Bengal (India) due to cyclones & floods. Another 20,000 were reported marooned by the flooded Haora River in Agartala on the Assam border. Gales June 3 in Rawalpindi, West Pakistan, caused 10 deaths. [See p. 132F2] . . . 4 adults & 6 children were drowned June 2 in Lake Orr, Umatilla, Fla. when their overloaded motorboat swamped. . . . 9 persons were killed June 2 in the collision of 2 cars in Weyburn, Saskatchewan. . . . 9 members of a wedding party, including the bride & groom, were killed June 3 in Fence, Eng. when their car collided with a bus. . . . 18,000 acres of wheatland around Bonners Ferry, northern Idaho, were under floodwaters of the Kootenai River May 30. Warm weather had caused rapid melting of mountain snows. [See p. 138D3] . . . A 160-ft. section on the Illinois side of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Muscatine, Ia., collapsed June 1 an hour after an auto wreck on the bridge.

Crime. 16 persons held as members of a Latin-American fake passport ring were indicted by a Fed. Grand Jury in New York May 31 on charges of conspiracy to procure illegal visas for undesirable immigrants from Haiti, Cuba, the Dominican Republic & Peru. [See p. 140C3] . . . Thomas X. Dombrowski, 42, editor of a Detroit Polish-language weekly, *The People's Voice*, was shot to death, as was Frank Grodski, 45, by 3 masked men who attempted to hold up a Polish social club in New York May 31. Dombrowski, who had been described at a Congressional hearing in 1952 as "high in the Communist Party hierarchy," was in New York on his honeymoon. . . . John E. Clark, 41, an Alberta (Canada) legislator, was found dead in Erskine June 4 with a self-inflicted rifle wound in his head. Clark had been sought for the fatal shooting of his wife, 4 children & 2 men on his farm near Erskine, Alta. June 3. . . . Conviction of Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard for the 1954 slaying of his wife was upheld, 5-2, by the Ohio Supreme Court May 31. [See p. 24E2] . . . Minot F. (Mickey) Jelke's 2d conviction in Apr. 1955 for compulsory prostitution was upheld unanimously May 31 by the N.Y. Court of Appeals. [See p. 104G3] . . . Capt. John H. Meckling, 39, was convicted of negligence June 5 in Baltimore and given a suspended sentence in connection with the foundering of his vessel *Levin J. Marvel* last Aug. 12 in which 14 lives were lost. [See Vol. XV, p. 276B1] . . . Angelo P. John, described as mastermind of the Mar. 2 Port Chester, N.Y. bank robbery, was sentenced June 5 in federal court in New York to 25 years in prison. Accomplices Rocco Tateo & Arthur L. Paisner were given 22½ and 18 year terms, respectively. [See p. 172F2] . . . FBI officers & Boston police uncovered about $90,000 in missing Brink's robbery money June 4 in a beer cooler in an office located in a Boston tenement house. Edward (Wimpy) Bennett, 36, & John F. Buccelli, 41, arrested in the office, were indicted June 5 as accessories to the robbery. Discovery of the money came after the arrest of ex-convict Jordan Perry, 31, in Baltimore June 3 when he passed a moldy $10 bill similar to those found in Boston. Another $4,635 of Brink's money was found in Perry's room. [See p. 172F2]

●

U. of Kansas in Lawrence expelled 58 students May 31 for their participation in a "panty" raid May 21 on the Alpha Chi Omega sorority house at Baker U. in Baldwin, Kan. [See p. 180F3] . . . **Gian Paolo Lang,** exporter of Leghorn, Italy, was elected Rotary Intl. president in Philadelphia June 4. [See Vol. XV, p. 191G1] . . . **Ex-King Michael** of Rumania, 34, was revealed May 19 to have been employed by Lear, Inc. of Santa Monica, Calif. to direct its advanced flight instrument training school in Geneva, Switz. [See Vol. XIII, p. 111P] . . . **Lionel Hampton,** jazz bandleader, his wife & 27 orchestra members sued the Charter Coach Corp. of Newark, N.J. & Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. for $3,216,736 in federal court in New York June 1 for damages caused when their bus was wrecked Oct. 1, 1955 near Socorro, N.M. [See Vol. XV, p. 332G3]

Married: Showman Billy Rose, 56, & ex-actress Joyce Matthews, 36; June 2 in New York (3d for each, including her 2 marriages to Milton Berle). [See Vol. XIV, p. 72D3; XI, 248M] . . . Ballerina Maria Tallchief, 31, & Chicago construction engr. Henry Paschen Jr.; June 3 in Wilmette, Ill. (her 3d, his 2d). [See Vol. XII, p. 316L] . . . Peggy Hopkins Joyce, past 60, ex-actress, & Andrew C. Meyer, retired N.Y. banker; marriage in 1953 in Lucerne, Switz. revealed May 30 in New York (her 6th).